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For the accommodation of un town residents adverfisements for THE SUN will be received at our re-rates at the up-town advertisement offices 54% Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Granu Opera House, from S.A. M. to S.30 P. M.

Notice to Adventisers .- For the accommodation Oth streets, west side, where advertisements for THE UN will be received at the same rates as at our own ounter. Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on

The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled, not to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted or acinitied IN THE FIRST INSTANCE by a

### Jay Cooke & Co.

The circumstances attending the stoppage of this conspicuous banking house are fully reported in another part of this

The credit of the house has been deeply impaired by the implication of HENRY D. COOKE, one of the members, with the immense frauds of the Washington Ring. That was enough to break down anything; but along with this the chief cause of JAY COOKE's failure is the attempt to build the Northern Pacific Railroad. That enormous and ill-considered undertaking was sufficient to exhaust the strongest revolve thousands of widows, orphans, and confiding people of limited means in lasting poverty and embarrassment.

It is long since we had such a financial storm as now rages. But when it clears Let us be patient and wait. off the air will be more wholesome. There will be less reckless speculation; fewer railroads will be built on credit alone; and let us hope that Credit Mobiliers, plunof the past only.

### The Brooklyn Revelations.

The robberies of the Brooklyn Ring appear larger and larger with every day's pendence. They have asked the whole port. They not only stole from the pub-Men of unblemished reputation and credit | an exhibition of the products of the world were concerned in these crimes. For in- -vaster than the great fairs of London, suicide; and yet it is now proved that he promise, and be rewarded accordingly. was a great villain, a thief, and a swindler.

Ring in Washington. The amount of that hundreds of thousands of good people money stolen does not appear to be so allow themselves to be governed and plunlarge as that plundered by Tween and his | dered by a few irresponsible and unparal-

honor? Doubtless there are various causes; | barrooms and faro banks of McMullin. but the most immediate and pregnant of | Intelligent foreigners are beginning to ing the people of the United States.

## Andacity of the Washington Ring.

On Wednesday last the Ring Legislature of the District of Columbia assembled to felicitate their old master under the name of the new Governor. Mr. STICKNEY, a son-in-law of the late Amos KENDALL. President of the Council, is among the very few citizens of any respectability holding connection with this caricature of a legislative body. And he is pretty well disgusted with the whole concern, though without the decision of character to give force to his convictions. In his address to SHEPHERD he spoke thus:

"If you shall be successful in relieving us from our financial embarassments and establishing our credit at home and abroad upon a firm basis, we shall be the first to congratulate not only ourselves, but the people of this District and the whole country."

ket and of being sold, as drowned and murdered strangers are in the City of Brotherly Love, to be cut to pieces by the dissection knife.

This was the truth in the mildest form that it could be spoken by an apologist of the Ring. As President of a savings bank Mr. STICKNEY knows that the certificates which the Board of Public Works have illegally assumed to issue have no market value; that other obligations have been hawked about New York, Boston, and that the paper sent out to seek discount at usurious rates of interest has been returned to Washington; and that the very best forms of bonds have declined largely in the last three months especially.

Knowing these things and representing note of warning in the feeble utterance of a sentiment which, reduced to its real gance and extortion which have become bywords through the whole country.

"The President of the Council had alluded to financial embarrassments. He could not agree with him in this remark. He believed the District was really in a better financial condition than most other cities in the country of the same size. It was natural that in the sleepy condition they had found affairs when the present government of the District was languarated they should incur a large debt in securing such increaseness as would gragarantes the stability ent government of the District was inaugurated they should incur a large debt in securing such improvements as would guarantee the stability of the city as the seat of Government, and he believed that in a much shorter time than most are aware of the District would be freed from this dibt by the aid of the Government. He believed the general Government would recognize the justice of doing what should have been done heretofore in this direction."

The language which is here officially used has been employed all along by the Ring o conciliate favor at Washington and to arrest opposition. And it has had its effect upon a people shamefully plundered, and without any hope of relief except through Congress; and there the avenues have been heretofore closed against them by packed committees, owned by and operating in the interests of the Ring.

When the people saw four or five milliens voted to these thieves last winter, against all reason and the remonstrance of some of the best men in the Senate and the House of Representatives, it was not unreasonable that they should attach weight to their assurances that the enormous debt which was every day assuming larger proportions before their eyes would be assumed by Congress if they would only

This method of silencing hostility gained by degrees. Many vielded because they were powerless to resist, and were menaced also with the proscription of the Adthe Ring. The terrorism at Washington, meanly and cruelly exercised through all the agencies of office and power, exceeds without a single newspaper to defend their interests, and with every press a dependent and willing minion of the Ring, the people have been apparently passive under scandalous wrongs. They have not spoken, simply because they had no voice r means of utterance.

With consummate audacity, and in presence of the exposures with which the unshackled press is ringing everywhere, this new Governor, in his first official speech, declares that the enormous debt which he and his confederates have created by excess and common swindling, will be cleared off by the "aid of the Government in a much shorter time than most are aware

known to have been concocted long ago for the assumption of the Ring debt by Congress. After squandering the millions already obtained by corrupt collusion and fraud, they now boldly declare that Congress created the new Government, and is responsible for all its acts. That a secret sources. Its downfall, we fear, will in- combination has been made for this purpose is well known, and that the President is its mainstay is not doubted at all. It is one thing to propose a new robbery like this, and quite another to carry it through.

### Cleaning Up for the Centennial.

Philadelphia is a fine town, and has a great many worthy, sober-sided, law-abiddering Rings, official corruption, bribe ing citizens-as many probably in proporgiving and present taking will be things tion to her whole population as are to be found anywhere. These good people, as everybody knows, propose to get up a grand show in 1876 in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of American indecountry to subscribe money to it, and have treasury, but from private persons who | invited all the world and the rest of manhad trusted their property in their hands. | kind, after a proper cash settlement with The amount of all their larcenies and | the doork eeper, to come in under the canvas frauds it would be difficult now to state. and look at it. They propose to make it stance, no one bore a fairer character than Paris, and Vienna. And we sincerely wish ETHELBERT S. MILLS up to the time of his that they may do even more than they

But we fear that there is a serious im-The transactions of the Brooklyn Ring | pediment to the complete success of this resemble those of the Tweed Ring of New | magnificent scheme. The moral reputa-York and of the Cooke and Shepherd | tion of Philadelphia, owing to the fact associates in this city or by Shephend and leled scoundrels, has grown terribly bad his confederates in Wa-hington; but the at home and abroad. The fame of such crime in Brooklyn is darker, because con- politicians as Bill Mann, Bill Kemble, fidence was more cunningly violated, and BILL BUNN, BILL McMULLIN, and smooth, pieus hypocrisy more shamelessly others of like principles and deeds, is getting to be world-wide. The lava beds And what is the cause of this immense of the Modocs contained no darker lurking and almost universal manifestation of de- place of villains than the law office of pravity, of this collapse of honesty and MANN, the shaving shop of KEMBLE, or the

them all is the example set by the Presi- wonder-and they will wonder the more dent of the United States and its approval | the more they learn-whether it will be and endorsement by the Republican party. | prudent to trust their persons in a city His appointment of present-givers to high governed by such a crew as this. What places; his appropriation of offices belong- | kind of safety, they reason, can there be ing to the people to the enrichment of his in a place where the prosecution of crimfamily; his seorn for honesty and right; | inal offences is committed to a fellow noand his ostentations identification of him- toriously guilty of crimes enough to send self with the Credit Mobilier and with him to the penitentiary for life, even had he notorious forms and agents of fraud, are the years of Methuselah? What chance enough to corrupt a whole nation; and is there of justice, should outrage befall they have done their full work in corrupt- | the stranger, before a Judge who rules that miscreants have a right to wear their pistols in his court, while respectable Quakers are rudely forced to take off their hats there? What protection is there against murder where leading politicians -members of the ruling Ring-have notoriously planned and abetted the murder of their enemies, and some of these last officers of the United States, whose only offence was the strict performance of their duty? Whose pocket is safe where pickpockets swarm in all places of honor and profit, and have the keeping of the very fountains of justice? Even he who cares nothing for purse or life, if he has any tenderness for his own dust, must shudder at the thought of the Coroner's corpse-market and of being sold, as drowned and

Of course foreigners exaggerate some what the actual dangers of a visit to Philadelphia, and may come there in 1876 with comparative safety in spite of all the KEMBLES, MANNS, BUNNS, OF MCMULLINS. But then they cannot know this. The corruption of the city smells afar, even across the sea: but you have to walk its streets to Philadelphia without finding purchasers; | behold how much that is fair and pure in life dwells within them.

Therefore we suggest that as a first step toward making the Exposition successful, something more be done than that physical purification-the cleansing of sewers and the rinsing of gutters-which is substantial interests, he meant a gentle now urged with such vehemence by the press of Philadelphia. Let there be a cleaning out of State House row. Let the meaning, was a deprecation of the extrava- honest people of all parties band together and see if they are not stronger than the robbers. Let the mild-mannered Modoes SHEPHERD'S answer to this little speech of court, council, and shaving shop be put was characteristic. According to the re- under the heel of the law. If this is not port of the Ring organ, the Star, of which I done, and done soon, we fear for the Cen-

he is the principal preprietor and manager, teunial. People would like to come to it, but the vision of a city ruled by miscreants will be too much for them. Who will dare to put himself within the reach of BILL MANN's process, or run the remotest risk of getting into Allison's court? Who wants his pocket picked, even if a city Councilman does it? Who wants to be murdered, and then coronered, and then sold and put in pickle in the vaults of a medical university to await the dissecting knife, even if it be the hundredth anniversary of American Independence?

It is remarkable how rapidly people are finding their true level in these days of startling disclosures and detected frauds. A conspicuous illustration of this is afforded in general feeling of intense hostility which exists among the people of California at this time against AARON A. SARGENT, who was sent by the Central Pacific Credit Mobilier to repreent that institution in the United States Senate. It was well known that SARGENT, who is a person of inferior capacity, owed his elevation to his high position altogether to the influence of the Central Pacific Ring, which has for a long time controlled the Republican organization in California: and soon after his election to the Senate some of his constituents burned him in effigy in San Francisco. But still the fletitious Importance given him by his Senatorial character led Californians generally to regard him as an able man who in spite of his railroad affiliations would represent the State creditably in Washington. His indecent violations of pro-priety, however, in carrying out the behests of his masters of the Central Pacific Ring during the late political canvass have at last aroused a him quall. He is to-day far more unpopular in California than any of the men in whose service ministration if they ventured to denounce he is, though they have suffered a crushing defeat at the polls. On every side the public journals are demanding his resignation. The Santa Cruz Sentinel, a Republican newspaper, says that "if there is a citizen outside the bat-talion of Federal officeholders who speaks well himself, for no one has been heard to do it openly." The Scatinal further says that his election two years ago was a fraud, and that if he does not resign of his own accord the Legis-Legislature in the CALDWELL case and institute an inquiry into the manner of his election. The ladds that ten times the ground for SARgent's removal would be disclosed that was found against the disgraced Kannas Senator. It is quite likely that this will be done. And vet this same SARGENT is the chosen representative of the Administration in California, and is intrusted with the distribution of all important Federal patronage on the Pacific coast.

The Democrats of Minnesota will probably conclude to support the Farmers' ticket. If a party ticket should be put into the field, it would of course lose the votes of the large number who have abandoned the Democracy for issues, and who will go with the antimonopoly movement anyhow. The nominees are not politicians, but they are honest and com petent men. They are entirely outside of the Rings which have been fighting for the control of the State Treasury, and for the reason that they are with one exception not lawyers, they without violating law. The Farmers' candidate for Attorney-General has distinguished himself by obtaining from the State Supreme Court a judicial confirmation of the right of the Legislature to control railroads, and this, too, while the Republican candidate for the same office was defending the defaulting SEEGER.

The Oregon Grantites are not by any means unanimous in their support of Hippig-Mitchell. At a recent meeting of the Washington County Convention, the following resolution was passed by 18 to 6:

"That the Republicans of Washington county, know g that it is late to ask such a man to resign the pottlen he wrongfully holds, hereby wash their hands of chas Joux M. Hipple, and hold him as an alten and the county of the such as a such as the county of the such as the suc

It is not likely, as the Convention suggested, that such a man will resign, but it is as well for onest men of every party to wash their hands

It is plain that Saratoga is not a good place for the College regatta; but neither is practise there renders it advisable to hold this great national festival somewhere else.

#### THE CANADA RAILWAY SCANDAL. Why Sir Hugh Alian Helped the Railway Party in the Elections-Sir John A. Macdonald's Testimony Continued.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 .- Sir John A. Macdonld's examination was resumed to-day. His testimony showed that the Government were opposed to the American element from the time the newspapers stated that the American capisis who wanted to get into the Canada Pacific mpany were interested in the Northern onny were interested in the Northern de, It was to Sir Hugh Allao's interest to re the return of a rallway Parliament. He wed that if the Opposition were successful would reverse the rallway polley altogether, as to Sir Hugh's interest to bave the rallway nded west to hinder the Grand Trunk Com-front injuring the Allan Line of steamers, sey intended running a line of steamers in action. These were the reasons why Sir hadred the silver were successful to the Hugh helped the railway party during the elec-

John read a statement in the Chicago Sir John read a statement in the Chicago Simes of McMuilin's stating that Sir John telegraphed to Sir Hugh Allan to shell out, and that he (witness) knew of an endorsed agreement between Sir George Cartier and Sir Hugh, and said the statement was absolutely false; that there never was any agreement or understanding of any kind between the Government and Sir Hugh by which the latter was to receive any advantage for aiding in the elections.

# BANK DIRECTORS FIGHTING.

A Sauguinary Midday Encounter at Lewis

and Sixth Streets. Yesterday morning Prof. Metzker of Seventh street, director of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank, and Peter Tostivan, lumber dealer, fought. The Professor is the inventor of a vermin killer, from whose sale he has acpuired a fortune, and is a director of the bank at Seventh street and Avenue C. Peter Tostivan, enan's stables until a suit of clothes could t him, while Tostivan was taken home by h

## MUTINY IN AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The Captain Overpowered and Placed in

Irons-A Desperate Struggle,
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Advices from
Auckland, New Zealand, state that the American ship Wm. Tapscott, from Enderbury Island for Queenstown with a cargo of grain, arrived at Weilington, New Zealand, July 15, leaking. She was under the charge of King, the chief officer, the captain being in irons wounded in the knee by a gunshot. The officers and crew were convinced that the ship was not in a condition to sail around Cape Horn, and they asked the captain to sail to the nearest port. The latter declined to do so, and the officers and crew mutinied. The captain cut down two of the men with a cutlass axe, but he was overpowered, ironed, and placed in a cabin. During the night he got off the irons, cut through the cabin and got on deck. Here he was again assailed by the men, when he struck the second mate with an axe in the face. The mate fired five shots at the captain, one of which took effect in the knee, and he was again secured.

The vessel leaked badly when it left Hawali about two months ago. she was under the charge of King, the chief

The Weather To-Day. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Signal Office pre-icts for New England fresh and occasional brisk winds eering to west and northwest, lower temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States and lower lake region fresh and occessional brisk winds veering to west and northwest, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional light rain, except for the southern portion of the coast, where casterly winds and light rain are probable.

THE BROOKLYN ROBBERY. THE TRUST COMPANY, NOT THE

TREASURER, THE CULPRIT. Exploding the Theory that the Money was Stolen while in Transit from the Treasury to the Bank-The Trust Company Responsible for the Defalcation.

The delay of District Attorney Britton in procuring indictments against Rodman and Sprague, despite his daily repeated assertions that he has conclusive evidence of their guilt, is one of the mysteries that surpasses the comprehension of the average citizen, and is the sub-ject of endless comment. Rodman was arrested arly three weeks ago, and it was then announced that the testimony against him was complete and unanswerable, and that his case would be laid before the Grand Jury immediately on the assembling of that body. The Grand Jury was impanelled a week ago last Tuesday, but up to the present moment they are officially ignorant of the existence of such a person as Rodman, much less that he is the arrant thief and official robber the boasted vidence and his own confession prove him Near the close of last week Mr. Winchester

Britton returned from Europe, threw off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and went at the work of prosecuting criminals with more zeal and earnestness than is wont to be displayed by modern District Attorneys. His enterprise was so conspicuously displayed that poor Rodman was quickly

FRIGHTENED INTO THE CONFESSIONAL FRIGHTENED INTO THE CONFESSIONAL, as the only alternative to a term in State Prison, and theer revealed the fact that the dead Mills and the dying Sprague were the great offenders, in whose hands he had been but a puppet. On this confession Sprague was quickly placed in arrest and the astute prosecuting officer of the county made haste to lay before the public the confession of Rodman, upon which this second arrest was based, fortified with his own assurance that every word of the charge was corrobothe same authority the culprits were but three in number—Mills, who was dead; Sprague, who was not only in custody, but was aching to get on the witness stand and ease his conscience. But despite all this readiness of the proof and the prisoners, notwithstanding this completeseen power working mightly for the protection of the guilty and to defeat the ends of justice.

The charge on which both Rodman and prague were arrested stripped of all legal mys-ification, is appropriating to their own use tification, is appropriating to the city of Brooklyn, intrusted to their care and custody. Technically, they are charged with embezzing city
funds, a felony, punishable by imprisonment in
the State prison. When arrested Mr. Rodman
declared himself innocent of this crime, and
his counsel informed a reporter of The Sun that
he had a good defence and could not be convicted. Later he made a confession implicating
Mr. Sprague as the principal in the commission
of this very crime which he had previously declared had not been committed, and which his
counsel said could not be proven. When Mr.
Sprague was arrested, he also, despite Rodman's so-called confession, asserted his innocence, which was so generally believed that no
trouble was experienced in securing \$90.00 ball
to save him from the indignity of imprisonment. His counsel also, challenge the proof of
his gailt, with the utmost assurance of their
ability to clear him.

onversation with an eminent and able of the Kings county bar yesterday, the ntative of The Sun asked how he ac

ffice the Collector of Taxes was accustomed eposit the daily receipts of his office in a k of his own selection, and to his own official

MR. SCHROEDER OBJECTED MR. SCHROEDER OBJECTED to this system, which had prevalled for many years, and insisted that the money collected by the Collector should be paid over by him to the Treasurer on the very day of its receipt, and in the precise form of its receipt; that is, in bills, fractional currency, specie, checks, or what other representation of money might have been received in the ordinary course of business during the day. The Collector protested that such a course was impracticable, and contended against adopting it until the Comptroller had begun legal proceedings against him and compelled him by order of the Court thus literally to conform to the law. This mandate was not obtained until quite recently, indeed subsequent to the date of any of the criminal transactions alleged against either Sprague or Rodman. So that it is clear that during all the time the imputed stealing was soing on the receipts in the treasury were in checks, payable to the order of the City Treasurer. This held good with

This city Treasurer. This held good with

A SINGLE EXCEPTION.

Police Magistrates and other Justices imposing fines on prisoners for violations of city ordinances, or rather offences for which the fines went to the city treasurer, made their payments to the treasurer in money, and this was the only actual money the City Treasurer handled, and it amounted to but a triffing sum. The checks, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, clearly represented city money, and were so considered by all banks and bankers, and no individual could draw money on them. They could be and were received by the banks, and placed to the credit of the city only when endorsed by the City Treasurer. The city had and has its peculiar method of paying out money, was fully understood and respected by them. To pay out the city money in a manner different from that prescribed would render the depositary individually responsible for its loss. Thus, even the City Treasurer, with his official endorsement on the back of his check, could draw no money on it. To verify this a Sun reporter called at one of the banks of deposit and asked whether the Treasurer could get a city check cashed if endorsed by himself. The reply was, "Certainly not." The reporter then asked how the Treasurer could distribute his deposits among the various banks, and received A SINGLE EXCEPTION.

"Suppose the Treasurer should receive to-day a check for \$100,000 payable to his order as City Freasurer. He would come to this bank and say perhaps that he wanted to deposit \$50,000 of that amount with us and the rest with some other hank. We would require him to endorse his \$100,000 check, which we would then take, and return to him our own check for \$50,000, payable as the other was, to the order of the City Treasurer. We would then credit the city account on our books with \$50,000. He would take our check to some other bank and deposit it, where it would be placed to the credit of the ke our check to some other bank and deposit where it would be placed to the credit of the y precisely as we had credited the \$50,000 on r books."

m this explanation it is apparent that until

Mechanics' Bank, pay the annexed warrant. C. T. SPHAGUE, City Treasurer. Mechanics Bank, pay the annexed warrant.

C. T. Strander, City Freasurer.

The detatched ticket or coupon was merely filled out similar to the above as a memorandum, from which the Treasurer could make the proper entries on his own books. But the warrant, with the signatures of the Comptroller, Mayor, and City Clerk, and the attached ticket in the form of an order on the particular bank drawn on, signed by the City Treasurer, and the endorsement of the payee, was required and still is required by every bank in Brooklyn before it will pay out a penny of money on city account. No bank will or ever would pay out any money on the mere check of the City Treasurer. So that neither in receiving nor disbursing did the Treasurer actually handle any money until very recently, with the insignificant exception of fines collected in the criminal courts.

against Sprague and Rodman is that the missing money was embezzled while in transit through the Treasurer's hands from the source of collection to the bank of deposit. The foregoing explanation shows that this was clearly impossible. The receipts during all the time this aliezed embezzlement was going on were in checks payable to the order of the City Treasurer, which could only be used by that officer for deposit. Any bank that should cash one of them would become responsible to the city for the loss of the money. And this is just the difficulty now encountered by the District Attorney, and the precise spot where the shoe pinches. These so-called defalcations were made after the money had been placed on deposit, and are THE THEORY OF THE PROSECUTION

not a loss to the city, but to the bank that has thus assisted, not in the robbery of the city treasury, but of its own vaults. This makes the case much clearer to the public comprehension, and explains the peculiar anxiety of certain people to secure a victim.

MR. D. P. BARNARD'S ENIGMA. sterday's Sun was printed an interview r. D. P. Barnard, one of Mr. Sprague's l, in which occurred this singular re-

other purpose than to secure his conviction.

For an explanation of this enigma, a reporter was sent to Mr. Patten, who professed blissful ignorance of its meaning. He said:
I can't understand that. Why, Spragee turned over to his suretice enough to cover all losses, and so that's all right. You see, I wouldn't give my note when Kingsley and the others proposed that we should give notes. I never gave a note in my life, and I told them so. I said that I would bear my share of the loss if the sureties had to lose anything. Olwell, one of the sureties, and to less that he said I we heard about it. My name is on the bond; that's enough—my lawyer says so too.

THE SOLUTION. THE SOLUTION.

following explanation, which fits admirably right here as a solution of the check mystery: The Brooklyn Trust Company finds itself responsible for the losses the city has sustained, but is anxious to evade that responsibility if possible. To do so it is necessary to have a vietim. Rodman was tried, but found too poor for the purpose; he couldn't bleed worth a cent; couldn't even procure bail to keep him out of fail. Then they pitched on Sprague. He had means enough personally to make the loss good, and besides had plenty of wealthy friends. He assigned his estate to make the loss good, and his surcties put up their notes to secure the amount to be realized from the assigned estate—that is, all but Patten. He was smart enough to see through the game, and friend enough of Sprague to stand by him to the last. When it is proved that Sprague stole the money, or his deputy, Rodman, the official bond on which Patten's signature appears with others is good to make up the loss. But that is precisely what the Trust Company folks don't want. They are

AFRAID OF ANY LITIGATION,

BOCTORING THE TRUST COMPANY'S BOOKS.

Rodman's confession was heralded by Britton as the completion of the chain of evidence against Sprague, already well connected by documentary proofs. All this was nearly a week ago. Since that time Britton has had Rodman out of Jail daily engaged in manipulating the books of the Trust Company. For what purpose? Who can tell? If the evidence was complete when Rodman confessed, why is the self-accused thief kept at work at the books which were claimed to corroborate his strange statements? Are those books to be doctored into a conformity they did not show originally? Light on this subject would be acceptable at this time. Rodman, of all men living, should be the last man to have access to any memorandum even, much less the account books of the institution he claims that he has defrauded. And yet he, with Warren, the accountant, who certified that DOCTORING THE TRUST COMPANY'S BOOKS.

The Sun yesterday summed up its three days meetigations by pronouncing Judge McCu Ind Wm. C. Kingslev absent from the city. The vidence of their absence was the direct state that he should not even peep into the room. Who were the six persons thus mysteriously congregated? It has been ascertained that District Attorney Britton, M. D. Rodman, and Warren, the accountant, were three of these persons. It is rumored that Judge Alexander McCue and William C. Kingsley were two others of the party. Who the sixth one was even rumor does not know. It may have been Alderman Ropes or it may have been some of Rodman's counsel. The story is given without application, just as the reporters of THE SUN gathered it. Everybody is at liberty to verify or disprove it and to construe it as they please.

WHY A VICTIM IS DEMANDED. There is another feature of this muddle that nay have some bearing even on the foregoing, by showing a motive for the anxiety to secure a electim for the Trust Company. The charter of that company, as quoted yesterday, contains his provision:

loan shall be made, directly or indirectly, to any The following trustees of the Brooklyn Trust empany have, either directly or Indirectly, at afferent times, obtained loans from that insti-

C. A. Sprague.

And in addition, the Secretary, M. T. Rodman, has borrowed \$35,000, making \$1,191,000 loaned by the company contrary to law. Each of these officers and trustees has admitted the fact except Mills, who is dead. But they severally plead that the law merely forbids their borrowing, but attaches no penalty in case they do borrow. A PENALTY PROVIDED BY THE STATUTES.

It is true that the charter provides no penalty, but the Revised Statutes of the State abun-dantly supply this emission. Thus section,54 of title 6, chapter 1 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows: follows:

Where the performance of any act is prohibited by any statute, and no penulty for the violation of such statute is imbosed, either in the same section contains, such prohibition or in any other section or statue, the doing such act shall be deemed a misdemeanor.

And section 55 of the same chapter provides arther: Every person who shall be convicted of any misdemeanor the punishment for which is not prescribed in this or some other statute, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding \$250, or by both such fine and impresonment.
Thus it is clear that Messrs, S. L. Husted, Jas.
Thus it is clear that Messrs, S. L. Husted, Jas.
D. Fish, William C. Kingsley, Alexander McCue,
W. S. Tisdaie, Josiah O. Low, E. S. Milis, and
Cortlandt A. Sprague have, by their own admis-

COMMITTED A MISDEMEANOR committed a misdemeanor under the statutes, and are liable to indictment and imprisonment. Here, then, is something tangible for the District Attorney to proceed upon if he means business. He is now prosecuting Sprague and Rodman, or pretending to do so, for an offence of which they are certain to be acquitted. But here are seven or eight persons, including the very ones he is now pretending to proceed against, every one of whom is liable to indictment on another charge of which they can be convicted by their own admissions. Why does he not begin the proceedings?

The reports of Mr. Sprague's illness have been The reports of Mr. Sprague's illness have been somewhat exaggerated, and there is authority for saying that he is now convalescent. He has been troubled with a painful bladder difficulty, and has suffered some nervous depression because of recent exposures. But his mind has at no time been impaired, nor is any danger in that direction apprehended. It is the intention of his family, should his health permit it, to remove him on Saturday to his country residence in New City. Rockland county, where he will be released from the excitement that has disturbed him for weeks past.

How that Mysterious Trank came into the Trust Company's Possession.

Some comment was occasioned yesterday over a certain mysterious trunk which was found a short time ago in the old office of the crippled Brooklyn Trust Company, and was surrendered subsequently to the custody of Judge McCue, Mr. Daniel Chauncey, and Mr. Henry Sanger. An attempt was made to convey the impression that \$500,000 worth of railroad bonds had been stolen from the trunk before it came into the possession of those gentlemen. They first learned of the existence of the trunk from Rodman, the defaulting Secretary of the com-pany. He and the late President Mills received it from the New Haven, Middletown and Wil-limantic Railroad

IN THIS WAY :

the Trust Company. The road alterward came to a standstill, and applied to him to undertake a contract to complete the building. White consented, and took Mills, Rodman, James D. Fish, and others then interested in the Trust Company into the arrangement. The understanding was that the contractors were to be paid \$265,000 in first mortgage bonds, and to have all the remaining assets of the road in the shape of stocks unsold. In addition to these inducements the towns of Middletown and Portland, Conn., voted to give them \$60,000 of the second mortgage bonds if they would finish the road. For convenience sake the contract was made in the name of Britton Richardson, a silk dealer in Reade street, and a friend of Mills After it has been signed he assigned it to Rodman. Samuel S. Warner, a State Senator and lawyer in Connecticut, held the bonds as the agent of the two towns, and brought them to this city several times pending the negotiations of the contract. He desired

and Mills recommended the Brooklyn Trust Company. He subsequently put the bonds and \$1,000,000 of the railroad company's stock into the trunk already mentioned, and then left it in the office of the company, exacting at the same time a receipt that the bonds should not be touched until the road was completed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Railroads in Connecticut, when they were to become the property of the contractors. After the death of President Mills Mr. Warner made a demand for the return of the contractors of the trunk, on the ground that the terms of the contract had not been completed with. He charged that the road had not been completed, and that Mills had failed to deposit \$500,00, as he had stipulated to do. Rodman refused to relinquish the bonds for the reason, as he claimed, that the road had been completed, and they therefore belonged to the contractors. When the troubles of the Trust Company arose he transferred the trunk to the eare of Judge McCue and Messrs, Chauncey and Sanger. They had it moved to the office of the Brooklyn Safe Company, where it now is. A DEPOSITORY FOR THE BOXDS,

It was claimed yesterday that half a million of the bonds had been stolen from the trunk by Mills and others while it was in the keeping of the trust, and that the efforts made to conceal the robbery had hitherto prevented it from becoming known. It was said that \$150,000 of the alleged stolen bonds had lately been hypothecated in Wall street, and that Alderman Ropes, the present President of the Trust Company, had been informed of the fact. It was also reported that \$75,000 of the bonds were among the securities turned over by the late Treasurer, Spraeue, to Comptroller Schroeder to make good his defalcations. The attorney for the town of Portland and Middletown holds that if any of the bonds are missing from the trunk the Tru t Company will have to assume the responsibility for the loss, as Mills received them from hin as an officer of the company and not as a private individual.

Rodman said yesterday that the railroad people knew that the bonds were to be used for IS THE TRUST COMPANY RESPONSIBLE?

TRYING TO GET THE BONDS BACK

for a long time on the pretence that the road was not completed. The line has already cost several millions, and \$50,000 would to-day put the road in a condition of perfect equipment. Rodman pooh poohed the statement that the Trust Company was in any way responsible for the bonds. onds.
sident Ropes said that the report that Mr.

arner had called on him to examine the trunk is false. He had never seen that gentleman, I had not beard that any bonds were missing om the trunk. He said that he had never seen it on the trunk. He said that he had never seen it, and that he had sent those who made inquiries about it to Judge McCue and Messrs. Sanger and Chauncey. The company had nothing to do with it in any way, the committee having taken charge of it in Rodman's behalf. He contended that the company could not be held llable for the contents of the trunk.

PRESIDENT ROPES'S STORY.

PRESIDENT ROPES'S STORY.

In reference to the statement that Mr. Sprague had stolen some of these bonds out of this trunk (supposing the same to be the property of the Trust Company), Mr. Ropes said:
"Shortly before Rodman's arrest, and soon after his return from Irvington, Mr. Sprague came to me one morning and said, 'I got a letter from Rodman last night saking me to come down and see him. And I went.
"I asked Mr. Sprague how Rodman appeared, and what he said. Mr. Sprague replied that he appeared to be very pentient, and he gave him a note of the Long Island Club for \$10,000, together with some first mortgage Williamantic bonds that he had. These, Mr. Sprague informed me, he had turned over to Mr. Schroeder, I happened into Mr. Schroeder's office soon after and asked him about it, when he confirmed Mr. Sprague's statement.
"And that," said Mr. Ropes, "is I guess about all the foundation there is for the story that Mr. Sprague stole any of the contents of this trunk."
WHAT RECEIVER CHAUNCEY SAYS.

WHAT RECEIVER CHAUNCEY SAYS.

Mr. Daniel Chauncey said that the report of an interview between himself and Mr. John P. Rolfe and Mills and Rodman in April last in regard to the loaning of the Trust Company's money on the Williamantic Railroad bonds was correct. He found the trunk in the office of the company when he became receiver. He was told that it belonged to Rodman, and that it had nothing whatever to do with the company. It was sealed up as Rodman's property and taken to the vaults of the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Chauncey admitted that he was one of the gentlemen who had examined the contents of the trunk, but declined telling what they were.

## A MURDER AND A SUICIDE.

George Mann's Jeniousy-His Repeated Quarrels with John Koeting-How he Carried out his Terrible Threats-The Tragic End of a Long Standing Fend.

The preliminaries to a bloody tragedy which was enacted in Greenville early yesterday morning, began two years ago. George Mann, a baker in old Bergen avenue, has carried on a profitable business five years, and accumulated nsiderable property. He had a wife and three Collidren. In his employ a year ago was John Koeting. Mrs. Mann was several years younger than her husband, and Mann accused Koeting where it was harpooned and killed. of being too familiar with her. Mann had an irritable temper, and outbreaks of anger against Koeting were frequent. He was, it is said, of genial nature, and he bore with Mann's fury until about ten months ago, when he quit his employ and set up a bakery in Johnson's lane, Sattersville, Bayonne,

Just before this Mrs. Mann dled, and her husband remarried. Four months ago Koeting sued Mann for \$60 wages. Mann asserted that his first wife had paid Koeting in full before he his first wife had paid Koeting in full before he quit. As she was dead, and he could not produce receipts or books to prove it, judgment was promptly rendered in Koeting's favor. This increased Mann's anger. He had always nursed his bitterness against his former employee. He was violent in Justice Martin's court, and made threats against Koeting's life. He relterated the threats several times afterward, but Koeting paid little attention to them.

He prosecuted his business in Saltersville successfully, and began to serve out broad from a wagon. He soon enlarged his route to Greenville. Thus increased Mann's rage. A few days ago Koeting agreed with a Greenville grocer to supply him with bread in part payment of a debt. Mann had previously furnished bread to this grocer.

la grocer. On Monday the two bakers met at the gro-

laugh.

On Wednesday Mann visited a carpenter in Greenville and tried to buy his revolver. The price being too high, he borrowed it to shoot a dog, he said. This carpenter's name is unknown to the police. Mann placed the weapon in his baker wagon, and told several persons that he was fixed, and that to-morrow they would see to two baker less in Greenville. He also made the

was fixed, and that to-morrow they would see two bakers less in Greenville. He also made the same assertions to his wife.

Yesterday morning Koeting drove up to Darmstatter's beer saloon in Bergen avenue, and served him with bread. They took a drink, and Koeting went out. On the doorsteps he met Mann, who had just alighted from his wagon. They gazed at each other an instant, and Mann said something in German. Koeting answered in German, and passed on toward his wagon, Mann ran to his wagon, took out the pistol, and spoke again to Koeting. As the latter turned Mann fred in nis face, and a half-ounce ball crashed into his brain, entering his forehead just above the right eye. Koeting uttered a sharp cry, sank to the curve, and rolled into the harp cry, sank to the curve, and rolled into the

sharp cry, sank to the curve, and rolled into the gutter, dead.

A small boy, who was passing, screamed and ran down the avenue. He met an officer, whom to told that a man had shot another one at Darmstatten's. The officer hastened to the place and found Maint relling and bleeding on the sidewalk, and the revolver lying near by, with two chambers empty. Mann was removed to the holice station, where he died. After shooting Korting, he placed the platel to his mouth, and sent the ball through his brain. He did not utter a word after the shooting.

Koeting's wife arrived soon afterward, and the body of her husband was given to her. Sho has five children, the cleest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are left destitute. Mann had three children, the eldest being eleven. They are well provided for. Mann was well known along the Jersey shore, having fived in Greenville five years. He was over fifty years old. Koeting was about thirty-five. Justice Martin and several other gentlemen of Rayonne yesterday started a subscription for the benefit of Koeting's family.

Murder la Iowa. CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—At Red Oak, Macon county, Iowa, yesterday, Henry Williams, a farmer, shot and in-Jonathan A. White, a speculator, had an interest with them and with Judge McCue in various en-

FUN IN FLEETWOOD PARK.

CROWN PRINCE'S BRILLIANT FIC. TORY OVER JEFFERSON.

Masterpicce of Skill on the Track-Trock ting which Delighted the Spectators-A Happy Augury for Saturday's Sport.

The second day's sport of the annual fall meeting on Fleetwood Course was largely attended. The ladies' balcony of the club house was througed with the beauty and elite of New York and Westchester. On the grand stand and on the track were many of the most distinguished turfmen of the land. Among the otables were Messrs, David Bonner, Shepherd F. Knapp, Ayres, De Forrest, Larabee, Barton, Anderson, Cassius M. Reed of the Hoffman, J. O'Donnell, the Hon. Gabe Case, Mr. Geo. Brown, ex-Alderman Cuddy, Richmond, Alden Goldsmith, Geo. Oakley, Esq., of Prospect Park Eugene M. Case, C. Lawrence, Mr. Van Mr. John Hannah of Northampton, The Wallace, the owner of Henry, with scores of

ther well known gentlemen. The first race was for horses that had n aten 2:35. There were thirteen entries; 2:36, while the others fini

This splendid race closed the sport for the day, and all went home so well satisfied that should Saturday prove fine, the attendance will be gratifying to managers and public. A 2-31 and a 2-21 race are on the programme for the closing day. The entries are well known, and rare trotting is anticipated.

SUNBEAMS.

-New Haven is distributing money in

the country towns to defeat Hartford in the approache -Mrs. Van Velzer, wife of the Postmaster of Delavan, Wis., has been held to bail in \$250 on & charge of opening letters in the mail.

-Mr. Disraeli has fixed upon Nov. 19 au the day for his installation as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. He will deliver an address. -At Southampton, England, recently, & whale followed a German ship about a mile up the River Itchen close to Northambridge. A number of work -At Vera, in Spain, the Carlists lately

carried off a number of women, who were chosen by ballet in the province of Biscay for the purpose off making their uniforms. Among the unlucky women in a young lady with a fortune of A7,000. -The London Daily News says that it in In contemplation to raise Sir John Coleriage to the beach with a peerage, and that the offices of Altoracy

eneral and Selicitor-General will be filled by Mr. Wale in Williams, Q. C., and Mr. Henry James, Q. C. -Large quantities of mushrooms are sent from Anglesey, in Wales, to various parts of Engaland. There are many special trains laden with mushms from Bangor Station. Sometimes there are a any as twenty-five trucks thus laden attached to one -In pulling down some old dwellings

reared against the south wall of St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Chatham, part of the original wall of the build--The New York correspondent of the Chicago Tribune is mistaken about the antecedents of Daniel Pratt. Dan was an honest carpenter at Woods.

seeket, R. I., and an orator at temperance meetings. Having a good delivery and plenty to say, he attracted attention, and was induced to believe himself some-body. That's what's the matter with him yet. -Miss Ryland has just presented a benittiful park to Birmingham, England. In compliance with her wish there was no public ceremonial, the opening of the gates being performed at noon by ited

Mayor. A memorial card was presented to each visit a beautiful source of recreation to the pec, i--The last writing of President Lincolni was addressed to the Hon, George Asiman of spring field, Mass. The message was writen on a card on the

President's knee on the memorable might of his assault nation, about a quarter past 8, just as he was starting for the theatre. It ran as follows:

Allow Mr. Ashmun and frient to come to most 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. April 19, 1855. LincolNet (Signed) -The chief banner of the English 1 grims to Paray-le-Moniai left at the shrine-is rich and elaborate. It is in the fourteenth co

Manitoba constituents they signify their diagnst 12 tarring and feathering him. Several months ago the Speaker of the Manitoba Parliament was subjected to this indignity, and now Mr. Cunningham,

Mnoquette, has narrowly escaped a warm receptions Mnoquette, has narrowly escaped a warm receptions His own journal, the Manitoban, says that tar word bought for the purpose. And all because he sustaine at the Canadian Ministry in their Credit Mobilier in 1955.